

## Probe fast

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duty to ensure security of every citizen. The government should unearth the facts if any of its citizens disappears," he mentioned.  
He was talking to newsmen after inaugurating an advocacy meeting on combating violence against women at Brac Centre Inn in the capital's Mohakhali area.  
Citing the prime minister's instructions to investigate the disappearance of Ilias, the NHRC chairman said the law enforcement agencies should expedite the investigation.  
Former lawmaker Ilias Ali, an organising secretary of BNP and president of its Sylhet district unit, along with his driver went missing on Tuesday night.  
Asked for his comment on Detective Branch's failure in probing the murder of journalist couple Sagar and Runi, Mizanur said the authorities concerned

should take action against the investigators as they have confessed their failure to the court. "They should not be assigned to probe any other cases."  
Regarding the NHRC's role in probing human rights violations, he said the commission itself probed a number of such incidents and found some law enforcers were involved in one or two cases.  
"We have submitted the probe findings and recommendations to the home ministry," he maintained.  
Sagar Sarowar, news editor at private TV station Maasranga, and his wife Meherun Runi, a senior reporter at another TV channel ATN Bangla, were killed at their Rajabazar residence in the capital on February 10.  
The High Court on Wednesday ordered to hand over the murder case to Rapid Action Battalion as the DB failed to identify the killer(s).

## Acceptance of resignation

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"Without taking an oath of the office afresh how will he sit in the cabinet meeting?" questioned Huq.  
While bashing the media on Thursday over reports on Suranjit's resignation, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina claimed that a minister remains in the post until the prime minister accepts his or her resignation and the president signs the resignation letter.  
"We made Suranjit Sengupta minister without portfolio as we did not accept the resignation of the railway minister," she said.  
However, jurists argue that as provided for in our constitution and as practised in parliamentary democracy acceptance of resignation is unnecessary not only for ministers but also for others holding con-

stitutional posts. Their resignation takes effect the moment they submit it to the prime minister.  
Dr M Zahir's echoed Huq and said: "To my knowledge there is no provision in the constitution for acceptance of a minister's resignation. If one resigns, there is no issue of acceptance."  
Former attorney general Hassan Arif categorically said there is nothing in the constitution for acceptance of a minister's resignation.  
He also raised a significant issue about what happens if a minister who has been asked to resign by the prime minister refuses to do so.  
According to the constitution, he said that at any time the prime minister may request a minister to resign, and if the minister fails to comply with the request, the

prime minister may advise the president to terminate the appointment of the minister.  
However, a convention of acceptance of resignation is being forcibly developed in the country. "There will be a debate if anybody challenges it with the court terming the convention unconstitutional," Arif said.  
The issue of resignation has become even more controversial with what has happened in case of Tanjim Ahmad Sohel Taj who was the state minister for home. Taj resigned in June 2009 and left the country. Yet his salary as a state minister is being deposited to his bank account every month. When the matter was brought to light, Taj in a statement has demanded that the government take back the money.  
Later, Cabinet Secretary

M Musharraf Hossain Bhuiyan told the press that since Taj's resignation was not accepted, he remains a minister without portfolio. This explanation also goes against the constitution.  
Jurist Shahdeen Malik said the effectiveness of the resignation of Suranjit and Sohel Taj is not dependent on the acceptance of those by any authority. Rather their resignation took effect immediately after they sent the letters.  
Former attorney general Mahmudul Islam analysed several verdicts by the apex courts in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan on resignation from constitutional posts in his book "Constitutional Law of Bangladesh".  
He said lawmakers and holders of other constitutional posts and offices have the unilateral right to resign,

the effectiveness of which is not dependent on the acceptance of the resignation by any authority.  
**WHAT SAYS THE CONSTITUTION**  
Article 58 of Bangladesh Constitution deals with the tenure of office of other ministers in the following manner:  
58. (1) The office of a minister other than the prime minister shall become vacant--  
(a) if he resigns from office by placing his resignation in the hands of the prime minister for submission to the president;  
(b) if he ceases to be a member of parliament, but this shall not be applicable to a minister chosen under the proviso to article 56(2);  
(c) if the president, pursuant to the provisions of clause (2), so directs; or (d) as pro-

vided in clause (4).  
(2) The prime minister may at any time request a minister to resign, and if such minister fails to comply with the request, may advise the president to terminate the appointment of such Minister.  
(3) Nothing in sub clauses (a), (b) and (d) of clause (1) shall disqualify a minister for holding office during any period in which parliament stands dissolved.  
(4) If the prime minister resigns from or ceases to hold office each of the other ministers shall be deemed also to have resigned from office but shall, subject to the provisions of this chapter, continue to hold office until his successor has entered upon office.  
(5) In this article "minister" includes minister of state and deputy minister.

## PM wants global move

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would surely require a strong political will to rise above narrow mindsets, and to make hard political choices, for the good of all in our globalised world."  
To check food price volatility, she said, a comprehensive global response is needed that may include discouraging export ban on food and inputs, and stockpiling to meet humanitarian food emergencies, among others.  
"The latter has gained importance in view of climate change impacts affecting the most vulnerable countries. We suffer the most without contributing to the causes of global warming and this is an outright injustice and needs to be redressed," she said.  
Hasina said the least developed countries (LDCs) need debt cancellation, debt relief and overseas development assistance (ODA) as promised by the developed countries, help in improving productive capacities, aid separate from the ODA for climate change adaptation and mitigation.  
She said LDCs, for technology deficit, also need extension of the transition period under the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) Agreement beyond 2013; and pharmaceutical patents beyond 2016 to ensure access to affordable medicine.  
"The LDCs also need to avail of the decisions taken at the WTO Ministerial in

December 2011, as on waiver on services, to further develop trade," she said.  
The prime minister said the LDCs expect the WTO to focus discussion at the Committee on Trade and Development, inter alia, setting up of an effective mechanism for monitoring of special and differential provisions.  
She said trade liberalisation must facilitate flow of resources and technology, creation of jobs and skills, enhancing productivity, and full duty free and quota free access to LDCs in the markets of all developed countries in a progressive and time-bound manner as per commitment made in Hong Kong, seven years ago.  
"We see imbalances among agriculture and non-agriculture, financial and non-financial sectors, and rural and urban, private and public sectors, the rich and the poor, and the developed and the developing countries," she said.  
Mentioning that Bangladesh has not benefited from the global commodity price hike, Hasina said rather the country faced, due to global energy price escalation, inflationary pressure on domestic production and cost of food, commodities and goods.  
"These and the impacts of climate change have drawn our scarce resources from the much needed infrastructure and social projects," she said, adding restrained development aid and FDI inflows have not helped

much either.  
The premier said though some developing countries have had success due to global integration, many including the LDCs, were not fortunate despite our resolve in Marrakesh in 1995 and in Doha a decade ago, to open markets, make trade inclusive, and promote developmental goals.  
She said indeed, on global warming, the LDCs need a collective response based on equity with focus on historical and current responsibility, per capita green house gas emission, respective capabilities, development requirements, extent of vulnerability etc.  
"Since resource is vital for implementation of the adaptation and mitigation plans, new and additional funds under fast-track finance and the operation of the Green Climate Fund are of urgent need," she said.  
Hasina also stressed the need for hammering out an institutionalised mechanism to manage climate change-induced displacement.  
"Another imbalance that needs to be corrected is in the voting and decision making in the Bretton Woods institutions to ensure equitable voice of the vulnerable and developing countries. Similarly, any new process like the G-20 should have defined way of consultation with the LDCs," she said.  
The prime minister also called for deregulation of the financial sector against

technical barriers to trade to ensure control; limited state role before crises; extensive state obligation after market fall; limited roles of states in trade and investment; greater State responsibilities on human development and security.  
Qatari Emir Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani opened the conference, while Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan, Niger President Mahamadou Issoufou, Comoros President Ikilou Dhoinine, Tunisian President Moncef Marzouki and President of National Senate of Algeria Abdelkader Ben Salah also spoke at the inaugural ceremony of the six-day conference.  
Earlier in the day, Hasina addressed the World Leaders Investment Summit at Qatar National Conference Centre when she called for a global consensus in changing business and investment relations as she placed an eight-point proposal for sustainable investment.  
At the grand opening of the World Investment Forum 2012 Friday night, Hasina announced the name of Malta Enterprise of Malta as the first winner of the Unctad Investment Promotion Awards 2012 and handed over the prize.  
Awards were given to world's four other best-practising investment organisations at Hotel St. Regis in West Bay of Doha in conjunction with the Unctad XIII.

## Ctg nursing college limping

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first-year sessions. The fifth batch (session 2011-12) started classes in February this year.  
According to students, inadequate number of teachers, holding exams without completing the courses, and lack of lab and library facilities are the main reasons behind the horrible results.  
A second-year student, preferring anonymity, said their first-year course took two and a half years to finish.  
"We got admitted to the college on December 27, 2008. Our first-year final examination was held in September 2010 and the results came out in May 2011," said the student.  
Another student of the second batch who failed in the first-year final exams, said most of the students of the college, including herself,

had done well, secured at least GPA-4, in the Secondary School Certificate (SSC) and Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC) exams.  
"But most of them failed in their yearly exams in the nursing college. According to teachers, the students are to be blamed for this," she said, asking, "What choice do we have now, two and a half years after passing the HSC?"  
She feared her studentship might get cancelled.  
"We are allowed to sit for the supplementary examination twice. But a medical student can keep his or her studentship for up to 14 years, while the pass mark is the same, 60 percent, for both the groups," she said.  
College sources said around 90 percent students of the college are female.  
"We have only 15 teachers

and many of them are not regular in classes. As far as the routine is concerned, we have five classes every day, but most of the time we get three," said a student of the first batch.  
"The first batch of Rajshahi Nursing College, who started their session the same time we had, in 2007, is going to sit for the fourth-year final examination in three months, but we are still waiting for the third-year mid-term exam," he added.  
He said the students had observed a sit-in on the campus in last October demanding easing of session jam, timely exams, publishing of results in one and a half months after the exams, and money receipts when the fees are paid.  
Representatives of the Directorate of Nursing Services (DNS) had signed and acknowledged the

demands but to no effect, he added.  
Kazi Mustafa Sarwar, the outgoing director of DNS, said he had talked with the principal about the problems in Chittagong Nursing College.  
"The demands of the students are fair. I will talk to the new DNS director about the matter. I hope the problems will be solved soon," he said.  
Hosne Ara Begum, principal of the college, said she had joined the institution just three months ago.  
For the poor results, she mainly blamed students' weakness in English, inadequate attention to study, and a lack of quality teachers.  
"I am trying to resolve the problem of session jam," she said, adding that the college was also suffering from problems like shortage of manpower and fund.

**বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ড, ঢাকা**  
পরীক্ষা নিয়ন্ত্রণ বিভাগ  
Website : www.bteb.gov.bd  
স্মারক নং-বাকশি/প-বিএম/৬০৪/৮২২  
তারিখঃ ২১-০৪-২০১২ খ্রিঃ


**বিজ্ঞপ্তি**

বাংলাদেশ কারিগরি শিক্ষা বোর্ডের আওতাধীন ১৯ এবং ২২ এপ্রিল ২০১২ তারিখের স্থগিতকৃত পরীক্ষাসমূহ নিম্নবর্ণিত সময়সূচী অনুসারে অনুষ্ঠিত হবে। অবশিষ্ট পরীক্ষার সময়সূচী অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে।

ক্রমিক নং	শিক্ষাক্রম	বিষয় কোড	বিষয়ের নাম	বর্ষ/পর্ব	পূর্বের তারিখ	পরিবর্তিত তারিখ
১	এইচএসসি (বিএম)	২৫২৬	লাইফ স্কিল ডেভেলপমেন্ট (দ্বাদশ)	২য়	১৯/০৪/২০১২ (সকাল)	৩০/০৪/২০১২ (সকাল)
		২৫১৬	সেক্রেটারিয়েল প্রাকটিকসেস (একাদশ/পরিপূরক)	১ম	১৯/০৪/২০১২ (বিকাল)	৩০/০৪/২০১২ (বিকাল)
		২৩২৬	ডাটাবেজ ম্যানেজমেন্ট সিস্টেম (দ্বাদশ)	২য়	২২/০৪/২০১২ (সকাল)	০২/০৫/২০১২ (সকাল)
		২৩১৬	কম্পিউটার প্রোগ্রামিং কনসেপ্টস (একাদশ/পরিপূরক)	১ম	২২/০৪/২০১২ (বিকাল)	০২/০৫/২০১২ (বিকাল)
২	ডিপ্লোমা ইন কমার্স	১৮২৭	উচ্চতর হিসাব বিজ্ঞান (দ্বাদশ)	২য়	১৯/০৪/২০১২ (সকাল)	৩০/০৪/২০১২ (সকাল)
		১৯১৭	শর্ট হ্যান্ড-১ (বাংলা) (একাদশ/পরিপূরক)	১ম	১৯/০৪/২০১২ (বিকাল)	৩০/০৪/২০১২ (বিকাল)
		১৮১৭	প্রডাকশন প্লানিং, কন্ট্রোল এন্ড কন্ট্রোলিং (একাদশ/পরিপূরক)	১ম	২২/০৪/২০১২ (বিকাল)	০২/০৫/২০১২ (বিকাল)
৩	এইচএসসি (ভোক)	১৪১২	পদার্থ বিজ্ঞান-১ (একাদশ)	১ম	১৯/০৪/২০১২ (সকাল)	০২/০৫/২০১২ (সকাল)
		১৪২৩	রসায়ন বিজ্ঞান-২ (দ্বাদশ)	২য়	২২/০৪/২০১২ (সকাল)	০৩/০৫/২০১২ (সকাল)
৪	ডিপ্লোমা ইন টেক্সটাইল ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং	২১৬৬	টেক্সটাইল ক্যালকুলেশন (ডেইলি পর্ব)	২য়	২২/০৪/২০১২ (সকাল)	৩০/০৪/২০১২ (সকাল)
		২১৬৪	টেক্সটাইল ক্যালকুলেশন (জুট)	(ডেইলি পর্ব)	২২/০৪/২০১২ (সকাল)	৩০/০৪/২০১২ (সকাল)
		১৫৭৪	বিজনেস কমিউনিকেশন (জুট ও টেক্স)	(৭ম পর্ব)	২২/০৪/২০১২ (বিকাল)	৩০/০৪/২০১২ (বিকাল)

ড. মোঃ নূরুল ইসলাম  
পরীক্ষা নিয়ন্ত্রক  
ফোনঃ ৯১৪৪২০৬, ৯১১৩২৬৩

**LUX Channel i Superstar 2012 Registration Form**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Birth (dd/mm/yy): \_\_\_\_\_  
Father's Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Mother's Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
District: \_\_\_\_\_  
Postal Code (optional): \_\_\_\_\_  
Mobile number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_  
e-mail address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Educational Qualification: \_\_\_\_\_  
Educational Institution: \_\_\_\_\_  
Pictures: (example) 

**Declaration**

I hereby declare that the decision of registering myself in Lux Channel-i Super Star 2012 as per the rules and regulations of the contest is completely my own.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

• The participant should be female, above 18 years of age and Bangladeshi by birth • Last date for registration is 30th April, 2012 • The contestant if selected for next round, will have to show proof of age i.e. educational certificate etc. • The contestant if selected for next round, might have to show proof of nationality i.e. National ID card etc. • LCSS authority will appoint judges for every round of the competition • In every round, judge's decision will be deemed as final • The contestant if selected for next round, will be notified through phone and email address provided in the registration form • If any contestant provides any wrong information during registration or any other phase of the competition or makes any request through anyone for any undue favor then her candidature will be cancelled from whichever stage of the competition she is in • Employees and family members of employees working in Unilever, Channel-i, Asiatic or any other organization directly involved with LCSS 2012 will not be eligible to participate in the contest • The authority reserves the right to change or modify any rules of the competition at any point in time without any prior notice.

The registration form along with the pictures should be sent to: PO Box No. 507